The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, January 18, 1794. Number 387.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſ[illegible] Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, but this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home; and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, to indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I with none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Waſhington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the ſubſcribers adminiſtrators—And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their claims that they may be adjuſted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN,
LOVEY BEER, } Admrs.

Waſhington, January 3, 1794.

NOT having Sold, will rent two plantations on Robinſon's run, for the term of three years, to commence in April next. Perſons who apply muſt be known to me, or recommended by thoſe who are.

Have a number of ſmall notes upon perſons here and there, which I ſhall put into the hands of juſtices of the peace if not paid ſoon. Will take any thing at market price.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, January 2, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE* of *ENTERTAINMENT* in the *Town* of *Waſhington*, in the houſe that James Roſs, Eſq. formerly occupied—He alſo carries on the *SADDLER* Buſineſs in its various branches, on the loweſt terms. Produce will be taken in payment for any buſineſs in the ſaddlery. Any gentleman who will favor him with their cuſtom in either branch may rely on punctuality and agreeable attendance by the publics humble ſervant,

JOHN FISHER.

December 30, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, [illegible] he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county wiſh to contract with workmen for building a COURT-HOUSE and PUBLIC OFFICES in the Town of Greenſburgh, of BRICK. Propoſals will be received by JOHN KIRKPATRICK and JOSEPH COOK, Eſquires, until the firſt day of February, 1794.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a black HEIFER, riſing two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

THE Truſtees appointed by law for building a Court Houſe and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Propoſals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Eſq. at his Office in the Town of Pittſburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in ſaid Town, of good ſtone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſe carrying on the CABINET Buſineſs in a more extenſive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor them with their commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to buſineſs to recommend themſelves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has built a FULLING MILL, adjacent to his other mills, four miles from Mr. Thompſon's tavern, formerly widow Myers's, on Bruſh creek. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, as he has an experienced hand to manage the buſineſs.

JOHN CAVET.

Weſtmoreland county, Franklin townſhip, Dec. 17, 1793.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

M. BRON takes the liberty of offering his ſervices to the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, in teaching the French language grammatically: his price will be moderate if a certain number of ſcholars offer: a ſubſcription will be opened and his terms made known, at his lodgings at the houſe of ROBERT SMITH, Carpenter.

Dec. 27, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber has left his BOOKS together with the balances due on the former partnerſhip of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe who ſtand indebted on ſaid books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time no thing but caſh will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The ſtore occupied by William Irwin continues in the ſame place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and cuſtomers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiſkey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeſwax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will alſo be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, ſaid M'Clure's receipt being firſt produced to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the* PRIVILEGES *and* RESTRICTIONS *on the* COMMERCE *of the* UNITED STATES *in* FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.)

(Continued from our laſt.)

GREAT-BRITAIN receives our pot and pearl aſhes, free, while thoſe of other nations pay a duty of two ſhillings and three pence the kental. There is an equal diſtinction in favor of our bar-iron; of which article, however, we do not produce enough for our own uſe. Woods are free, from us, whilſt they pay ſome ſmall duty from other countries. Indigo and flax ſeed, are free from all countries. Our tar and pitch pay 11d ſterling the barrel.—From other alien countries, they pay about a penny and a third more.

Our tobacco, for their own conſumption, pays 1/3 ſterling the pound, cuſtom and exciſe, beſides heavy expences of collection. And rice in the ſame caſe, pays 7/4 ſterling the hundred weight; which, rendering it too dear, as an article of common food, it is conſequently, uſed in very ſmall quantity.

Our ſalted fiſh, and other ſalted proviſions, except bacon, are prohibited. Bacon and whale oils are under prohibitory duties; ſo are our grains, meals, and bread, as to internal conſumption; unleſs in times of ſuch ſcarcity as may raiſe the price of wheat to 50ſ. ſterling the quarter, and other grains and meals in proportion.

Our ſhips, though purchaſed and navigated by their own ſubjects, are not permitted to be uſed even in their trade with us.

While the veſſels of other nations are ſecured by ſtanding laws, which cannot be altered, but by the concurrent will of the three branches of the Britiſh legiſlature, in carrying thither any produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, which may be lawfully carried in any veſſels, ours, with the ſame prohibition of what is foreign, are further prohibited by a ſtanding law (12. Car. 2. 18. § 3.) from carrying thither all and any of our domeſtic productions and manufactures. A ſubſequent act, indeed, has authoriſed their executive to permit the carriage of our own productions in our own bottoms, at its ſole diſcretion: and the permiſſion has been given from year to year by proclamation; but ſubject every moment to be withdrawn on that ſingle will, in which event, our veſſels having any thing on board, ſtand interdicted from the entry of all Britiſh ports. The diſadvantage of a tenure which may be ſo ſuddenly diſcontinued was experienced by our merchants on a late occaſion, when an official notification that this law would be ſtrictly enforced, gave them juſt apprehenſions for the fate of their veſſels and cargoes diſpatched or deſtined to the ports of Great Britain. The miniſter of that court indeed frankly expreſſed his perſonal conviction that the words of the order went farther than was intended, and ſo he afterwards officially informed us: but the embarraſſments of the moment were real and great, and the poſſibility of their renewal, lays our commerce to

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JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land situate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good grist mill and saw mill, within half a mile, and a grist mill and saw mill within about a mile of the premises.

Also sundry other tracts of land for sale. Any person inclining to purchase, for terms may apply to the subscriber living on the premises of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuse my troubling them once more with a short answer to Mr. Gardner's last statement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for some time after the dissolution of the partnership, for this reason, he at that time had no settled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain misdemeanors, to undelicate to be inserted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his speech (as I with none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Washington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Also, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former customers and friends know that there is no such thing as a store opening at the place he spoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET.

THE House in which Doctor Graham now lives, situate in Second street, opposite Mr. Joseph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Beer, deceased, are requested to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators—And all those who have any demands against said estate are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN,
LOVEY BEER, } Admrs.

Washington, January 3, 1794.

NOT having Sold, will rent two plantations on Robinson's run, for the term of three years, to commence in April next. Persons who apply must be known to me, or recommended by those who are.

Have a number of small notes upon persons here and there, which I shall put into the hands of justices of the peace if not paid soon. Will take any thing at market price.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE* of *ENTERTAINMENT* in the *Town* of *Washington*, in the house that James Ross, Esq. formerly occupied—He also carries on the *SADDLER* Business in its various branches, on the lowest terms. Produce will be taken in payment for any business in the saddlery. Any gentleman who will favor him with their custom in either branch may rely on punctuality and agreeable attendance by the publics humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

December 30, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Westmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himself ABRAHAM, [illegible] he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he said he had ran away from near Baltimore. Also, a young Negro Man who calls himself RICHARD, and says he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greensburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

THE Commissioners of Westmoreland county wish to contract with workmen for building a COURT-HOUSE and PUBLIC OFFICES in the Town of Greensburgh, of BRICK. Proposals will be received by JOHN KIRKPATRICK and JOSEPH COOK, Esquires, until the first day of February, 1794.

Greensburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

CAME to the house of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a black HEIFER, rising two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or she will be sold to pay her expences. DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

THE Trustees appointed by law for building a Court House and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Proposals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Esq. at his Office in the Town of Pittsburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in said Town, of good stone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

THE subscribers purpose carrying on the CABINET Business in a more extensive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Those who may please to favor them with their commands, may depend on the strictest punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to business to recommend themselves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has built a FULLING MILL, adjacent to his other mills, four miles from Mr. Thompson's tavern, formerly widow Myers's, on Brush creek. Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work well done, as he has an experienced hand to manage the business.

JOHN CAVET.

Westmoreland county, Franklin township, Dec. 17, 1793.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

M. BRON takes the liberty of offering his services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in teaching the French language grammatically: his price will be moderate if a certain number of scholars offer: a subscription will be opened and his terms made known, at his lodgings at the house of ROBERT SMITH, Carpenter.

Dec. 27, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his Store in Pittsburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS just received a general assortment of well chosen GOODS for the season, among which are some of the most fashionable *mix'd cloths*—Also, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the first quality, and best Spirits and Brandy, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his BOOKS together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time no thing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

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(Printed by order of the House of Representatives.)

(Continued from our last.)

GREAT-BRITAIN receives our pot and pearl ashes, free, while those of other nations pay a duty of two shillings and three pence the kental. There is an equal distinction in favor of our bar-iron; of which article, however, we do not produce enough for our own use. Woods are free, from us, whilst they pay some small duty from other countries. Indigo and flax seed, are free from all countries. Our tar and pitch pay 11d sterling the barrel.—From other alien countries, they pay about a penny and a third more.

Our tobacco, for their own consumption, pays 1/3 sterling the pound, custom and excise, besides heavy expences of collection. And rice in the same case, pays 7/4 sterling the hundred weight; which, rendering it too dear, as an article of common food, it is consequently, used in very small quantity.

Our salted fish, and other salted provisions, except bacon, are prohibited. Bacon and whale oils are under prohibitory duties; so are our grains, meals, and bread, as to internal consumption; unless in times of such scarcity as may raise the price of wheat to 50/ sterling the quarter, and other grains and meals in proportion.

Our ships, though purchased and navigated by their own subjects, are not permitted to be used even in their trade with us.

While the vessels of other nations are secured by standing laws, which cannot be altered, but by the concurrent will of the three branches of the British legislature, in carrying thither any produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, which may be lawfully carried in any vessels, ours, with the same prohibition of what is foreign, are further prohibited by a standing law (12. Car. 2. 18. § 3.) from carrying thither all and any of our domestic productions and manufactures. A subsequent act, indeed, has authorised their executive to permit the carriage of our own productions in our own bottoms, at its sole discretion: and the permission has been given from year to year by proclamation; but subject every moment to be withdrawn on that single will, in which event, our vessels having any thing on board, stand interdicted from the entry of all British ports. The disadvantage of a tenure which may be so suddenly discontinued was experienced by our merchants on a late occasion, when an official notification that this law would be strictly enforced, gave them just apprehensions for the fate of their vessels and cargoes dispatched or destined to the ports of Great Britain. The minister of that court indeed frankly expressed his personal conviction that the words of the order went farther than was intended, and so he afterwards officially informed us: but the embarrassments of the moment were real and great, and the possibility of their renewal, lays our commerce to

that country, under the ſame ſpecies of diſcouragement as to other countries, where it is regulated by a ſingle legiſlature; and the diſtinction is too remarkable not to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the ſecurity of fixed laws, while that ſecurity is given to the navigation of others.

Our veſſels pay in their ports 1/9 ſterling per ton, light and trinity dues, more than is paid by Britiſh ſhips, except in the port of London, where they pay the ſame as Britiſh.

The greater part of what they receive from us is re-exported to other countries, under the uſeleſs charges of an intermediate depoſite, and double voyage. From tables publiſhed in England; and compoſed as is ſaid, from the books of their cuſtom houſes, it appears that of the indigo imported there in the years 1773—4—5, one-third was re-exported; and from a document of authority, we learn, that, of the rice and tobacco imported, before the war, four-fifths were re-exported. We are aſſured indeed, that the quantities ſent thither for re-exportation ſince the war, are conſiderably diminiſhed, yet leſs ſo than reaſon and national intereſt would dictate. The whole of our grain is re-exported when wheat is below 50ſ. the quarter, and other grains in proportion.

The UNITED NETHERLANDS prohibit our pickled beef and pork, meals and bread of all ſorts, and lay a prohibitory duty on ſpirits diſtilled from grain.

All other of our productions are received on varied duties, which may be reckoned, on a medium at about three per cent.

They conſume but a ſmall proportion of what thep receive. The reſidue is partly forwarded for conſumption in the inland parts of Europe, and partly reſhipped to other maritime countries. On the latter portion they intercept, between us and the conſumer ſo much of the value as is abſorbed by the charges attending an intermediate depoſite.

Foreign goods, except ſome East-India articles, are received in veſſels of any nation.

Our ſhips may be ſold and naturalized there, with exceptions of one or two privileges, which ſomewhat leſſen their value.

DENMARK lays conſiderable duties upon our tobacco and rice carried in their own veſſels, and half as much more if carried in ours; but the exact amount of theſe duties is not perfectly known here. They lay ſuch as amount to prohibitions on our indigo and corn.

SWEDEN receives favorably our grains and meals, ſalted proviſions, indigo, and whale oil.

They ſubject our rice to duties ſixteen mills the pound weight, carried in their own veſſels, and of forty per cent. additional on that, or 22 4 10 mills, carried in ours, or any others. Being thus rendered too dear as an article of common food, little of it is conſumed with them. They conſume ſome of our tobaccoes, which they take circuitouſly through Great Britain; levying heavy duties on them alſo; their duties of entry, town duties, and exciſe being 4. 34 dollars, the hundred weight, if carried in their own veſſels, and of forty per cent. on that additional, if carried in our own, or any other veſſels.

Thy prohibit altogether our bread, fiſh, pot and pearl aſhes, flax ſeed, tar, pitch and turpentine, wood, (except oak, timber and maſts) and all foreign manufactures.

Under ſo many reſtrictions and prohibitions, our navigation with them is reduced almoſt to nothing.

With our neighbours, an order of things much harder preſents itſelf.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL refuſe to thoſe parts of America which they govern, all direct intercourſe with any people but themſelves. The commodities in mutual demand, between them and their neighbours, muſt be carried to be exchanged in ſome port of the dominant country; and the tranſportation between that and the ſubject ſtate muſt be in a domeſtic bottom.

FRANCE by a ſtanding law, permits her Weſt India poſſeſſions to receive directly our vegetables, live proviſions, horſes, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice and maize, and prohibits our other bread ſtuff: but a ſuſpenſion of this prohibition having been left to the colonial legiſlatures, in times of ſcarcity, it was formerly ſuſpended occaſionally, but latterly without interruption.

Our freſh and ſalted proviſions (except pork) are received in their iſlands under a duty of three colonial livres the kental, and our veſſels are as free as their own to carry our commodities thither, and to bring away rum and molaſſes.

(To be continued.)

Congreſs

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *December* 30.

MR. Smith of Maryland, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a report on the memorial of A. G. Francis, in which he complains of the conduct of the ſecretary of the treaſury for refuſing payments on certain warrants. The report concludes with the following words: To wit, that the reaſon why that officer ſuſpended payment were fully ſufficient to juſtify his conduct, and that the charges exhibited againſt him by the ſaid A. G. Francis, were illiberal and groundleſs.

TUESDAY, *December* 31.

A meſſage from the ſenate by Mr. ſecretary Otis was received, with a bill which originated in the ſenate, which was read the ſecond time and made the order of the day on Monday next.

The purport of the bill was to alter the flag of the United States which is to be fifteen ſtripes with fifteen ſtars in a blue field, after the firſt of January, 1795.

Confidential communications being announced, the galleries were ſhut at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, *January* 2, 1794.

Mr. Clark, after ſome introductory obſervations, moved that the vote for cloſing the doors of the gallery, during the future diſcuſſion of the Algerine buſineſs ſhould be reconſidered.

The ſpeaker obſerved, that agreeable to the rules of the houſe, this motion ſhould be debated with the doors ſhut.

Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following reſolution, viz. That the ſecretary of the treaſury, be directed to report to the houſe, a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual ſtate of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year. Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Madiſon aſked and obtained leave to lay the following reſolutions on the table:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactories and navigation of foreign nations employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now impoſed.

1. Reſolved as the opinion of this committee, That an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

On all cloths of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or articles of which either of theſe metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which wool is the material of chief value, where the eſtimated value on which the duty is payable as above, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem. Where ſuch value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the eſtimate value on which the duty is payable is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which ſilk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

2. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton, ought to be laid on veſſels belonging to nations having no commercial treaties with the United States.

3. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the duty on veſſels belonging to nations having commercial treaties with the United States, ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to conſider as veſſels of the United States, any veſſels not built within the United States; the foreign built veſſels of ſuch nation ought to be ſubjected to a like refuſal unleſs built within the United States.

5. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to admit the produce or manufactures of the United States, unleſs in veſſels belonging to the United States, or to admit them in veſſels of the United States, if laſt imported from any place not within the United States, a like reſtriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufacture of ſuch nation, and that in the mean time a duty of per ton extraordinary ought to be impoſed on veſſels ſo importing any ſuch produce or manufacture.

6. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuſe to the veſſels of the United States a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilſt ſuch produce or manufactures are admitted by it in its own veſſels, it would be juſt to make the reſtrictions reciprocal: but inaſmuch as ſuch a meaſure, if ſuddenly adopted, might be particularly diſtreſſing in caſes which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient for the preſent, that a a tonnage extraordinary only of be impoſed on the veſſels ſo employed; and that all diſtilled ſpirits imported therein ſhall be ſubject to an additional duty one part of the exiſting duty.

7. Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that proviſion ought to be made for liquidating and aſcertaining the loſſes ſuſtained by citizens of the United States from the operation of particular regulations of any country contravening the law of nations, and that ſuch loſſes be reimburſed in the firſt inſtance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions and veſſels of the nation eſtabliſhing ſuch unlawful regulations.

American Affairs.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in Philadelphia, to his friend here.

"A merchant in London writes, that he was preſent when a gentleman of the firſt mercantile character waited on lord Hawkeſbury, on behalf of a conſiderable number of the London merchants.—He told lord H. that he came to him for an explicit anſwer from government, as to the ſituation of public affairs between America and England: That the merchants were alarmed at the rumour of an expected war, and wiſhed to hear from him the true ſtate of this queſtion; becauſe if ſuch an event was to happen, they ought to be put on their guard, that proper ſteps might in time be taken to protect their diſtant property, and future engagements.——The anſwer given was, "That you may make "yourſelves eaſy; the government "have not the leaſt diſpoſition to go "to war with America, nor has A-"merica any intereſt or inclination "to quarrel with us. While Gene-"ral WASHINGTON is at the head, "and the friends to the federal go-"vernment are the majority, we "ſhall have no war with America, "you may depend. If any irregula-"rities ſhould happen on either ſide, "diſcuſſion and accommodation will "take place."

"Other letters from London ſpeak with confidence of another campaign in Europe. As to ourſelves, I do not believe we ſhall have a war, Mr. Genet notwithſtanding."

Pittſburgh, January 18.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Mr. Scull,

HAVE juſt read, publiſhed by order of the houſe of repreſentatives, the correſpondence of the miniſter of France with our executive. The firſt ſubject is a propoſition of Genet that the United States ſhould pay off the debt to France at once, which would be received in proviſions, warlike ſtores, &c. or in notes iſſued by the government ſo as to be receivable at ſpecie value in the purchaſe of theſe articles. Or, if the whole of the debt could not be paid off at once, at leaſt a proportion of it, beyond the annual inſtalments as already ſettled.

It was anſwered by the executive, that this would be undertaking more than the fiſcal arrangements made could ſupport; and an attempt to anticipate the revenue, ſo far from enabling to diſcharge more of the debt in a given time, would endanger our payment of the inſtalments at the times ſtipulated.

On this I remark, that it was, no doubt, the truth, counting on the funds already provided, but it would have ſeemed to me a propoſition to have juſtified the executive to have called a meeting of the Congreſs to conſider whether it might not have been practicable, or expedient to have deviſed ſome new fund to give this extraordinary aſſiſtance to France. I cannot doubt but that ſuch is the enthuſiaſm of the maſs of the people for the cauſe of our ally, as to have induced them, I will not ſay, to have

that country, under the same species of discouragement as to other countries, where it is regulated by a single legislature; and the distinction is too remarkable not to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the security of fixed laws, while that security is given to the navigation of others.

Our vessels pay in their ports 1/9 sterling per ton, light and trinity dues, more than is paid by British ships, except in the port of London, where they pay the same as British.

The greater part of what they receive from us is re-exported to other countries, under the useless charges of an intermediate deposite, and double voyage. From tables published in England; and composed as is said, from the books of their custom houses, it appears that of the indigo imported there in the years 1773—4—5, one-third was re-exported; and from a document of authority, we learn, that, of the rice and tobacco imported, before the war, four-fifths were re-exported. We are assured indeed, that the quantities sent thither for re-exportation since the war, are considerably diminished, yet less so than reason and national interest would dictate. The whole of our grain is re-exported when wheat is below 50s. the quarter, and other grains in proportion.

The UNITED NETHERLANDS prohibit our pickled beef and pork, meals and bread of all sorts, and lay a prohibitory duty on spirits distilled from grain.

All other of our productions are received on varied duties, which may be reckoned, on a medium at about three per cent.

They consume but a small proportion of what thep receive. The residue is partly forwarded for consumption in the inland parts of Europe, and partly reshipped to other maritime countries. On the latter portion they intercept, between us and the consumer so much of the value as is absorbed by the charges attending an intermediate deposite.

Foreign goods, except some East-India articles, are received in vessels of any nation.

Our ships may be sold and naturalized there, with exceptions of one or two privileges, which somewhat lessen their value.

DENMARK lays considerable duties upon our tobacco and rice carried in their own vessels, and half as much more if carried in ours; but the exact amount of these duties is not perfectly known here. They lay such as amount to prohibitions on our indigo and corn.

SWEDEN receives favorably our grains and meals, salted provisions, indigo, and whale oil.

They subject our rice to duties sixteen mills the pound weight, carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent. additional on that, or 22 4 10 mills, carried in ours, or any others. Being thus rendered too dear as an article of common food, little of it is consumed with them. They consume some of our tobaccoes, which they take circuitously through Great Britain; levying heavy duties on them also; their duties of entry, town duties, and excise being 4. 34 dollars, the hundred weight, if carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent. on that additional, if carried in our own, or any other vessels.

Thy prohibit altogether our bread, fish, pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, tar, pitch and turpentine, wood, (except oak, timber and masts) and all foreign manufactures.

Under so many restrictions and prohibitions, our navigation with them is reduced almost to nothing.

With our neighbours, an order of things much harder presents itself.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL refuse to those parts of America which they govern, all direct intercourse with any people but themselves. The commodities in mutual demand, between them and their neighbours, must be carried to be exchanged in some port of the dominant country; and the transportation between that and the subject state must be in a domestic bottom.

FRANCE by a standing law, permits her West India possessions to receive directly our vegetables, live provisions, horses, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice and maize, and prohibits our other bread stuff: but a suspension of this prohibition having been left to the colonial legislatures, in times of scarcity, it was formerly suspended occasionally, but latterly without interruption.

Our fresh and salted provisions (except pork) are received in their islands under a duty of three colonial livres the kental, and our vessels are as free as their own to carry our commodities thither, and to bring away rum and molasses.

(To be continued.)

Congress

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *December* 30.

MR. Smith of Maryland, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report on the memorial of A. G. Francis, in which he complains of the conduct of the secretary of the treasury for refusing payments on certain warrants. The report concludes with the following words: To wit, that the reason why that officer suspended payment were fully sufficient to justify his conduct, and that the charges exhibited against him by the said A. G. Francis, were illiberal and groundless.

TUESDAY, *December* 31.

A message from the senate by Mr. secretary Otis was received, with a bill which originated in the senate, which was read the second time and made the order of the day on Monday next.

The purport of the bill was to alter the flag of the United States which is to be fifteen stripes with fifteen stars in a blue field, after the first of January, 1795.

Confidential communications being announced, the galleries were shut at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, *January* 2, 1794.

Mr. Clark, after some introductory observations, moved that the vote for closing the doors of the gallery, during the future discussion of the Algerine business should be reconsidered.

The speaker observed, that agreeable to the rules of the house, this motion should be debated with the doors shut.

Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following resolution, viz. That the secretary of the treasury, be directed to report to the house, a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual state of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year. These resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Madison asked and obtained leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the interest of the United States would be promoted by further restrictions and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactories and navigation of foreign nations employed in the commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.

1. Resolved as the opinion of this committee, That an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

On all cloths of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or articles of which either of these metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which wool is the material of chief value, where the estimated value on which the duty is payable as above, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem. Where such value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the estimate value on which the duty is payable is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which silk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton, ought to be laid on vessels belonging to nations having no commercial treaties with the United States.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the duty on vessels belonging to nations having commercial treaties with the United States, ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to consider as vessels of the United States, any vessels not built within the United States; the foreign built vessels of such nation ought to be subjected to a like refusal unless built within the United States.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to admit the produce or manufactures of the United States, unless in vessels belonging to the United States, or to admit them in vessels of the United States, if last imported from any place not within the United States, a like restriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufacture of such nation, and that in the mean time a duty of per ton extraordinary ought to be imposed on vessels so importing any such produce or manufacture.

6. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to the vessels of the United States a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilst such produce or manufactures are admitted by it in its own vessels, it would be just to make the restrictions reciprocal: but inasmuch as such a measure, if suddenly adopted, might be particularly distressing in cases which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient for the present, that a a tonnage extraordinary only of be imposed on the vessels so employed; and that all distilled spirits imported therein shall be subject to an additional duty one part of the existing duty.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made for liquidating and ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of the United States from the operation of particular regulations of any country contravening the law of nations, and that such losses be reimbursed in the first instance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions and vessels of the nation establishing such unlawful regulations.

American Affairs.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in Philadelphia, to his friend here.

"A merchant in London writes, that he was present when a gentleman of the first mercantile character waited on lord Hawkesbury, on behalf of a considerable number of the London merchants.—He told lord H. that he came to him for an explicit answer from government, as to the situation of public affairs between America and England: That the merchants were alarmed at the rumour of an expected war, and wished to hear from him the true state of this question; because if such an event was to happen, they ought to be put on their guard, that proper steps might in time be taken to protect their distant property, and future engagements.——The answer given was, "That you may make "yourselves easy; the government "have not the least disposition to go "to war with America, nor has A-"merica any interest or inclination "to quarrel with us. While Gene-"ral WASHINGTON is at the head, "and the friends to the federal go-"vernment are the majority, we "shall have no war with America, "you may depend. If any irregula-"rities should happen on either side, "discussion and accommodation will "take place."

"Other letters from London speak with confidence of another campaign in Europe. As to ourselves, I do not believe we shall have a war, Mr. Genet notwithstanding."

Pittsburgh, January 18.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Scull,

HAVE just read, published by order of the house of representatives, the correspondence of the minister of France with our executive. The first subject is a proposition of Genet that the United States should pay off the debt to France at once, which would be received in provisions, warlike stores, &c. or in notes issued by the government so as to be receivable at specie value in the purchase of these articles. Or, if the whole of the debt could not be paid off at once, at least a proportion of it, beyond the annual instalments as already settled.

It was answered by the executive, that this would be undertaking more than the fiscal arrangements made could support; and an attempt to anticipate the revenue, so far from enabling to discharge more of the debt in a given time, would endanger our payment of the instalments at the times stipulated.

On this I remark, that it was, no doubt, the truth, counting on the funds already provided, but it would have seemed to me a proposition to have justified the executive to have called a meeting of the Congress to consider whether it might not have been practicable, or expedient to have devised some new fund to give this extraordinary assistance to France. I cannot doubt but that such is the enthusiasm of the mass of the people for the cause of our ally, as to have induced them, I will not say, to have

[illegible], but to have *embraced*, a direct or almost any tax for so glorious an object.

The second subject of moment which this correspondence embraces, is the construction of the treaties between France and us, with respect to their right to arm and equip vessels of war in our ports. This depends upon the construction of the 22d article of the treaty of alliance, which is in these words: "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to subjects of the most Christian king, nor citizens of the United States, who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties." It was contended by Genet, that by implication a right is given to France, and agreeably to this idea he had actually proceeded to arm and commission vessels in our ports. Hence altercation and difference with the minister, and our executive, so far as to induce a demand to the executive of France of a recal of Genet. I am sorry, being an enthusiast for the cause of France, to be under the necessity of saying that Genet is not supportable in his construction of the article; and that his conduct may have laid the foundation of a misunderstanding between France and us, unless the nation that appoints him has more judgment and temperance than himself. I shall not be thought under any bias in giving this opinion, when I declare that I am for taking part in the war with France. But my principle is, that a measure of this kind shall be the result of national deliberation, and not the consequence of indirect aggressions, in violation of good faith, so long as it is understood that we are at peace. I am for taking part in the war with France not only on the principle of favoring the cause of liberty, but on that of self-preservation, and national prosperity. I have no doubt but that on condition of our making it a common cause our ally would undertake to assist us in the reduction of Canada, and to drive the Spaniards out of the two Floridas; the first a great object as giving peace with the savages: the second, as opening the Mississippi to our trade.

But would we be justifiable in taking part with France? I should think so. If kings combine to support kings, why not republics to support republics? As to Britain, there is no difficulty of justifying a war against her, inasmuch as she and never yet laid down the tomahawk and scalping knife, and been at peace with us.

But shall we serve France, by taking part in the war? doubtless; negatively, by not purchasing the manufactures of Britain; and positively by the sales of them, when about to be exported to others.

The clamour of manufacturers and merchants at home would soon work peace to France and us both. But I condemn the conduct of Genet, as any thing in war, in a manner unjustifiable and dishonorable to us: and I admire the good sense, and moderation with which our executive has replied to the errors of his judgment, the unfairness of his insinuations, and the violence of his invectives.

I thought him ill-used in the noise that was made about his saying "that he would appeal to the people."—Why not? Have not the people a right to receive his appeal? If so, he has a right to make it. It was no interfering in internal affairs; when the question respected a matter between nation and nation. It was external. I was angry at him, that he considered it as a slander to have it reported of him: I say he had a right to appeal; but he ought to have been sure that when the appeal was made, it would not be decided against him.

I must for my part, contrary to all the wishes of my heart, find him guilty of injuring by his impudence, and as it appears to me, astonishing want of judgment, the cause which I am persuaded he had the best intentions to serve.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

PARIS, October 16.

Yesterdy morning once all powerful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, consort of the unfortunate Louis, king of France, was brought like the meanest malefactor from the vile prison of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the revolutionary tribunal.

After the examination had closed, the queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in different manoeuvres against the liberty of France, of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the republic, by arming citizens against each other."

When the sentence was read, the queen cast down her eyes and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? said the president to her. "Nothing," she replied. He then addressed himself to her pleaders, "And you officious defenders?"—"Our mission is fulfilled with respect to the widow Capet," said they.

This morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the Palace of Justice to the Place de la Revolution. The streets lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tied her arms behind her. As she passed along the multitude cried out "bravo."—At the place of execution the people crowded firmly around her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind.

BALTIMORE, January 10.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. says, "Information is said to have been received in town, that the Creek Indians have commenced hostilities upon the Spanish settlements in Florida."

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to call upon the subscribers on or before the first day of April ensuing, with their accounts properly attested, that the said estate may be adjusted.

SARAH CRAIG,)
CHARLES CRAIG,) Admisirs.

The subscribers propose pursuing the former business of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themselves with a continuance of their former customers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is opening for sale at his store, on the west side of the Monongahela opposite this place, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, broken silver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Treasurer of Allegheny county, has made report to us the Commissioners of said county, that the following collectors, for the several townships in the said county, have not settled their accounts to wit: John Chrisly, in Versailles, for the year 1790; Patrick Murphy, in Pitt, James M'Kee, in Versailles, for the year 1791; William M'Crea, in Pitt, Joseph M'Dowell, in St. Clair, Henry Noble, in Fayette, Alexander M'Cancleis, in the second district of Moon, Benoni Davison, in the third district of Moon, for the year 1792; David Hoge, in Pittsburgh, David Irwin, in Pitt, William M'Kaig, in Plumb, David Shaw, in Versailles, Alexander Long, in St. Clair, Daniel South, in Fayette, Elisha Vrae, in the second district of Moon, for the year 1793.

The above mentioned collectors are required to settle up their several and respective accounts, with the Treasurer of said county, on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

JOHN IRWIN,)
JOHN WILKINS,) Comrs.
ROBERT BROTHERTON,)

January 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, in the town of Pittsburgh, on the 28th instant, the following described tracts of land, situate and lying on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, one tract containing 370 acres, more or less, whereon George Fowler now lives; one other tract containing 444 acres, with sundry improvements thereon, seized and taken in execution as the property of Alexander and George Fowler, and to be sold by me

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

January 14, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderson, near Wall's on Loch ry's; Ig. Job Briggs, near Red stone fort; Joseph Burnett, near John Wright's, esq James Crawford, Uniontown, Fayette; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Peter Cox, Jacob Cooper, Jacob's creek; Charles Clarke, merchant, Union Town; Nicholas Dorsey, Richard Dill, son of James Dickey esq. David Duncan, John Elliot and Charles Elliot, Redstone settlement; Gasper Eddy, son of Lieut. Eddy, esq. James Eaton, Uniontown; William Gibson, New Geneva, care of Ezekiel Ruby; John Galloway, James Gibson, care of James P. Beck, esq; Joseph Galbreath, William Gibbs, near Redstone; Joseph or John Gaines, John Guthrie, esq Robert Galbraith, esq. George Hutchison, James Henry, near Turnbull's iron works; Henry Horbach, James Lamson, Union Town; Alexander Leslie, Redstone; Cornelius Lynch, Big Meadows; Samuel M'Connel, William M'Connell, Redstone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Ternan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Brush run; Samuel Man, Brush creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullen, of ditto; Kealy M'Sherry, Redstone old fort; William M'Farland, Union Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem township; John Nicholson, Joseph Nelson, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralston, David Realy, Forks of Yough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, schoolmaster; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone township; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Esq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Elisha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick, Fayette, Matthew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannastown, Isaac Young, Fayette county*

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted
Plated, silvered, and faded saddle furniture assorted,
Plated, silvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and serge decoy saddle cloths,
A great variety of worsted, twist, and straining web,
Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,
Saddlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,
Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 8.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Bett and common pewter plates, dishes and bafons,
Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with scabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or case,
Scissars and shears assorted in size and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,
Barrel and shot, in bags assorted,
Rope, of hemp, and cotton grain,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and blistered steel,
Sheep or wool shears of different sizes,
Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and single jointed spectacles,
Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,
Steel yards and scale-beams, assorted,
Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.
Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,
Bett steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 to by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,
Brass and princess metal candlesticks,
Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,
Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted,
English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,
A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,
Brass and iron wire assorted,
A large assortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

[illegible], but to have *embraced*, a direct or indirect any tax for so glorious an object.

The second subject of moment which this correspondence embraces, is the construction of the treaties between France and us, with respect to their right to arm and equip vessels of war in our ports. This depends upon the construction of the 22d article of the treaty of alliance, which is in these words: "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to subjects of the most Christian king, nor citizens of the United States, who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties." It was contended by Genet, that by implication a right is given to France, and agreeably to this idea he had actually proceeded to arm and commission vessels in our ports. Hence altercation and difference with the minister, and our executive, so far as to induce a demand to the executive of France of a recal of Genet. I am sorry, being an enthusiast for the cause of France, to be under the necessity of saying that Genet is not supportable in the construction of the article; and that his conduct may have laid the foundation of a misunderstanding between France and us, unless the nation that appoints him has more judgment and temperance than himself. I shall not be thought under any bias in giving this opinion, when I declare that I am for taking part in the war with France. But my principle is, that a measure of this kind shall be the result of national deliberation, and not the consequence of indirect aggressions, in violation of good faith, so long as it is understood that we are at peace. I am for taking part in the war with France not only on the principle of favoring the cause of liberty, but on that of self-preservation, and national prosperity. I have no doubt but that on condition of our making it a common cause our ally would undertake to assist us in the reduction of Canada, and to drive the Spaniards out of the two Floridas; the first a great object as giving peace with the savages; the second, as opening the Mississippi to our trade.

But would we be culpable in taking part with France? I should think so. It is true we are to support kings, why not republics to support republics? As to finance, there is no difficulty of consequence against her, inasmuch as she has agreed to lend us the money. Let us then, instead of keeping knife, and fork, prepare with us.

But could we serve France, by taking part in the war? doubtless: remembering on the one hand the manifold injuries of Britain; and positively by the terms of them when about to be transferred to others.

The clamour of manufacturers and merchants at a rupture would soon work a peace with France and us both. But I condemn the conduct of Genet, as involving us, in a manner unjustifiable and discreditable to us; and I admire the good sense, and moderation with which our executive has replied to the errors of his judgment, the unfairness of his insinuations, and the violence of his invectives.

I thought him ill-used in the noise that was made about his saying "that he would appeal to the people."—Why not? "Have not the people a right to receive his appeal? If so, he has a right to make it. It was no interfering in internal affairs; when the question respected a matter between nation and nation. It was external. I was angry at him, that he considered it as a slander to have it reported of him: I say he had a right to appeal; but he ought to have been sure that when the appeal was made, it would not be decided against him.

I could for my part, contrary to all the wishes of my heart, find him guilty of injuring by his impudence, and as it appears to me, astonishing want of judgment, the cause which I am persuaded he had the best intentions to serve.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

PARIS, October 16.

Yesterday morning once all powerful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, consort of the unfortunate Louis, King of France, was brought like the meanest malefactor from the vile prison of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the revolutionary tribunal.

After the examination had closed, the queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in different manoeuvres against the liberty of France, of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the republic, by arming citizens against each other.

When the sentence was read, the queen cast down her eyes and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? said the president to her. "Nothing," she replied. He then addressed himself to her pleaders, "And you officious defenders?"—"Our mission is fulfilled with respect to the widow Capet," said they.

This morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the Palace of Justice to the Place de la Revolution. The streets lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tied her arms behind her. As she passed along the multitude cried out "bravo."—At the place of execution the people firmly around her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind.

BALTIMORE, January 10.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. says, "Information is said to have been received in town, that the Creek Indians have commenced hostilities upon the Spanish settlements in Florida."

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to call upon the subscribers on or before the first day of April ensuing, with their accounts properly attested, that the said estate may be adjusted.

SARAH CRAIG, }
CHARLES CRAIG, } Admistrs.

The subscribers propose pursuing the former business of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themselves with a continuance of their former customers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is opening for sale at his store, on the west side of the Monongahela opposite this place, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, broken silver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Treasurer of Allegheny county, has made report to us the Commissioners of said county, that the following collectors, for the several townships in the said county, have not settled their accounts to wit: John Christy, in Versailles, for the year 1790; Patrick Murphy, in Pitt, James M'Kee, in Versailles, for the year 1791; William M'Crea, in Pitt, Joseph M'Dowell, in St. Clair, Henry Noble, in Fayette, Alexander M'Candless, in the second district of Moon, Benoni Davison, in the third district of Moon, for the year 1792; David Hoge, in Pittsburgh, David Irwin, in Pitt, William M'Kaig, in Plumb, David Shaw, in Versailles, Alexander Long, in St. Clair, Daniel South, in Fayette, Elisha Vrane, in the second district of Moon, for the year 1793.

The above mentioned collectors are required to settle up their several and respective accounts, with the Treasurer of said county, on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

JOHN IRWIN,
JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Com'rs.

January 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, in the town of Pittsburgh, on the 28th instant, the following described tracts of land, situate and lying on Chartiers creek, in Alleghany county, one tract containing 370 acres, more or less, whereon George Fowler now lives; one other tract containing 444 acres, with sundry improvements thereon, seized and taken in execution as the property of Alexander and George Fowler, and to be sold by me

SAMUEL EWALT, Sher'ff.

January 14, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderson, near Wm. M'Lughry's, Sq. Pat. Boggs, near Greensburgh; Joseph Burnside, near Port Wilkins, esq. James Campbell, Esq. Latrobe Camble, esquire; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Westmoreland; Jacob Cooper, Turtle's creek; James Cowan, near Beall, Union Township; Mr. Richard Dill, Esq. Richard Dickey, Esq. David Dunlevy, Esq. Elliot and Charles Ellis, Esquires, Greensburgh; Gabriel Ewalt, Esq. Sheriff of Fayette county; James Finley, Esq. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fayette county; William Gibson, Esq. Judge of the Orphans Court, Fayette county; John Guthrie, Esq. Robert Galbraith, Esq. George Hutchison, James Henry, near Turtle's iron works; Henry Hoebuck, James Lamson, United Towns; Alexander Loftus, Redstone; Cornelius Lynch, Esq. Westmoreland; Samuel M'Connel, William M'Connell, Redstone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Tennan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Brush run; Samuel Man, Brush creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullen, of ditto; Keady M'Sherry, Redstone old fort; William M'Farland, Union Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem township; John Nicholson, Joseph Nelson, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralston, David Realy, Forks of Yough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, schoolmaster; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone township; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Esq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Elisha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick, Fayette, Matthew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannastown, Isaac Young, Fayette county*

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted.
Plated, silvered, and faded saddle furniture assorted,
Plated, silvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and serge dorey saddle cloths,
A great variety of worsted, twilt, and straining web,
Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,
Saddlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,
Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Bell and common pewter plates, dishes and hafons,
Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with sealboards
A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe Knives,
Razors by the dozen or case,
Scissors and shears assorted in case and single,
Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,
Barrel and shot, in bags assorted,
Nails, brads, and sprigs,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and blistered steel,
Sheep or woolen shears of different sizes,
Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and single jointed spectacles,
Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,
Steel yards and scale-beams, assorted,
Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.
Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,
Best steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 to by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,
Brass and princess metal candlesticks,
Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,
Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted,
English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,
A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,
Brass and iron wire assorted,
A large assortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Washington township, Fayette county, on the 15th of November, a dark grey Horse, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, shod before, and is a natural trotter, no brand discernable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM STEWART.

December 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Maria Parsons has eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, and has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HARMAN PARSONS.

December 11, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. M'CALL, in his publication of the 20th of November, endeavours to shew the public, that he has rendered me full satisfaction for the goods and property I left him on hand at the close of our partnership, which he was to pay me for immediately. At that time I left the books in his hands to collect as many of the accounts as possible, for my use.

He made me no payments on that account; I therefore called him to a settlement in February last; he then agreed that I should take a number of the debts, of which I took one-third, as they then appeared stated. He gave me a power to settle and collect the same, but I was very much surprised to find he had received part of these debts before and after he gave me the power to collect them. He could not consider these debts as payments to me for the goods and property I left in his hands at the close of our business, which continued only thirteen months, and as he had only one-eighth share, consequently my profits went to the improvements of the real property which he now holds. As to my having the books in my hands, is a great mistake, for he has the day book which is the principal, and a statement from the ledger, and it cannot be supposed that any person would admit an account where the articles were not specified.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

December 18, 1793.

N. B. The above are statements that I can prove.

Just opening and for sale, by the subscriber, near 'squire Hamilton's, on the Washington road, four miles from Devore's ferry,

A general assortment of *Dry Goods & Groceries*, which will be sold on the most reduced prices for country produce. A. GARDNER.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same by the first of March next, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of last May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a small white spot in his face, remarkably well shaped, and in every respect well proportioned. Whoever will give informarion of the said Horse either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greensburgh, Capt. John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, opposite Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his store into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiskey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeswax.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,

Dec. 4, 1793. 2 m.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of November last, a light grey roan MARE, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, glass eyes, white main and tail, shod round, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver her at Summerall's ferry.

JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1793.

Joseph Scott,

FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Business in all its branches, on Montour's run, about* 10 *miles from Pittsburgh. Those who please to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob. Bausman's opposite Pittsburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finished in one month from the time it was take away. He flatters himself that the goodness of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

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JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joseph Patterson,

HAVE just received and ready for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a Neat and well laid in assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, whiskey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Allen township, Cumberland county, a Negro fellow named ELICK, about 30, years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—had on and took with him, a blue cotton coat, fustian overalls, and jacket of a drab colour, fine and coarse shirts, and coarse trowsers, a wool hat, one shoe and one pump, a red silk handkerchief, and a pocket pistol; he can read and write, plays on the fiddle, and understands distilling.—Whoever apprehends the above negro and secures him in any jail so that the owner may have him again shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

December 27, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same in one month from this date, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Washington, previous to the first day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but cash will be taken subsequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *Gavin Tunney*, merchant, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, to Patrick Reynolds, or A. Campbell, merchant, in Greensburgh, and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to lay in their accounts properly authenticated.

PATRICK REYNOLDS, } *Admrs.*
ANDREW CAMPBELL, }

December 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their respective balances within three weeks from this date, that I shall put their accounts into the hands of William Meetkerke, Esq. in order to recover the same.

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distilers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Westmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Harrison County, Virginia, November 18, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON the night of the 16th instant, Elizabeth Vanmeter, late of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, made her escape out of custody; she stood charged with the murder of her bastard child. Previous to her escape she had been examined by a special court called and held for that purpose, and by the opinion and order of the court she stood committed to be tried for her life before the judges of the district court at their next session at Morgan town.

I earnestly desire the friends of justice, who may have it in their power to apprehend the said Elizabeth Vanmeter, to do it without delay, that ample justice may be done to such an attrocious offence against the laws of God and our country.

JOHN SLEETH, Sheriff.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, a little black Colt, rising two years old, has three white feet, and is blind of an eye, branded, but not legible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HARDEN.

November 27, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Big Redstone, near the old fort, in October last, a bright brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, a small star and snip, her two hind feet white, no brand to be seen. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

MARY LYNN.

January 3, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and cropt in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Washington township, Fayette county, on the 15th of November, a dark grey Horse, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, shod before, and is a natural trotter, no brand discernable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM STEWART.

December 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.*

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JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

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WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of *Garret Tunney*, merchant, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, to Patrick Reynolds, or A. Campbell, merchant, in Greensburgh, and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to lay in their accounts properly authenticated.

PATRICK REYNOLDS, } *Admrs.*
ANDREW CAMPBELL, }

December 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their respective balances within three weeks from this date, that I shall put their accounts into the hands of William Meetkerke, Esq. in order to recover the same.

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distilers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Westmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Harrison County, Virginia, November 18, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON the night of the 16th instant, Elizabeth Vanmeter, late of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, made her escape out of custody; she stood charged with the murder of her bastard child. Previous to her escape she had been examined by a special court called and held for that purpose, and by the opinion and order of the court she stood committed to be tried for her life before the judges of the district court at their next session at Morgan town.

I earnestly desire the friends of justice, who may have it in their power to apprehend the said Elizabeth Vanmeter, to do it without delay, that ample justice may be done to such an attrocious offence against the laws of God and our country.

JOHN SLEETH, Sheriff.

CAME *into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin township, a little black Colt, rising two years old, has three white feet, and is blind of an eye, branded, but not legible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

THOMAS HARDEN.

November 27, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Big Redstone, near the old fort, in October last, a bright brown Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, a small star and snip, her two hind feet white, no brand to be seen. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

MARY LYNN.

January 3, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and cropt in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.